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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/622,572

Applicant(s)

TAKAHASHI ET AL.

Examiner

Phuong-Thao Cao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 29, 30 and 33-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 29, 30 and 33-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

  
**SAM RIMELL**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is in response to Amendment filed with an RCE on 5/11/2007
  2. Claims 1, 3, 6, 14 and 15 have been amended, and claims 35-38 have been added.
- Currently, claims 1-15, 29, 30 and 33-38 are pending.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/11/2007 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15, 29, 30 and 33-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
5. Applicant is advised that method steps in claims directed to an apparatus are "intended uses" and do not have any patentable weight since they do not limit the claim (i.e., structure of the claimed apparatus). As a result, they do not have to be demonstrated in the prior art.

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Examples of those method steps are features claimed in "wherein" clauses in claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-12, 37 and 38.


### *Claim Objections*

6. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: the recitation of "the reference Web information identification" in line 3. Specification discloses a reference Web information identification (page 7, lines 10-15) and a Web information identification (page 7, lines 20-25). Applicant should recite features in accordance with the disclosure in the specification. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

 8. <sup>1-6, 9-12</sup> Claims ~~1-4, 6, 9, 11-12~~, 14-15, 29, 30, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi (Japanese Publication No 2000-285052 published on 10/13/2000) in view of Yoshifumi et al. (Japanese Publication No 2001-273228 published on 10/5/2001) and Chen et al. (Publication No US 2003/0020746, effective filing date 1/31/2001).

As to claim 1, Adachi teaches:

“An information processing apparatus connectable to a terminal through a network (see Adachi, Detailed Description, paragraphs [0001], [0005], [0006] and [0012], wherein a client is equivalent to Applicant’s “a terminal”), said information processing apparatus comprising:

“a reference Web information generating part specifying at least one of a terminal type, language or profile of the terminal based on first request requesting Web information, said first request sent from the terminal through the network” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] and [0018] and Drawing 5, wherein URL inverter or converter is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference Web Information generating part”, client is equivalent to Applicant’s “terminal”, and the URL acquisition demand from a client is equivalent to Applicant’s “first request sent from the terminal”); and

“a communicating part sending the reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the first request” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information is equivalent to Applicant’s “the reference Web information”, which indicates the inclusion of a communicating part as illustrated in Applicant’s claim language; also see [0018]);

“wherein the reference Web information generating part generates reference Web information” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] and [0018] wherein URL inverter or converter is equivalent to Applicant’s “the reference Web information generating part”, and

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URL information or URL of the conversion result is equivalent to Applicant's "reference Web information")

"that includes a reference path created by adding common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information wherein at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information shows at least one of a specified terminal type, language, or profile, and wherein the path is indicated in the first request for accessing the Web information" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0018], [0020], [0023]-[0025] and Drawing 5, wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path"); and

"that allows the terminal to automatically access Web information specified by the reference path" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose that appropriate Web information is automatically accessed using the returned URL wherein returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path"); and

"the communicating part receives a second request for requesting the Web information specified by the reference path" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the request as disclosed).

Adachi does not teach:

“adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the common path information”, and

“includes the common path information to connection information which is passed through the function”.

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

“adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the common path information” (see Yoshifumi et al., [0018] and [0019] for the disclosure of redirecting to the pass of CGI with which a HTTP request corresponds wherein the information in the redirection place URL which redirecting to the pass of CGI as disclosed is equivalent to “relative path information” as illustrated in Applicant’s claim language; also see [0015] for the disclosure of each HTML document has the CGI program suitably), and

“includes the common path information” (see Yoshifumi et al., [0019] for the example of URL and the disclosure of through the pass of CGI program with which a HTTP request corresponds a dynamic web page is generated according to a user’s information (profile information) and a user’s attribute (see [0008]) including user agent (terminal type information) and language).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Yoshifumi et al. to the system of Adachi. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so as suggested by Yoshifumi et al. (see Abstract), in order to provide an effective way to serve web information to different terminal types (see Yoshifumi et al., [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web server to dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal type), language and user profile (see Yoshifumi et al.,



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[0019], [0022] and [0023]). In addition, both of the references (Adachi and Yoshifumi et al.) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, web access and web page retrieval in accordance with client environment (i.e., terminal type, language and user profile). This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.

However, Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. do not teach “the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML”.

On the other hand, Chen et al. teaches “the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML” (see Chen et al., [0035] and [0038] wherein each XSL file is a style sheet used to convert XML data, which is result of a process of the data format translator, into HTML; also see [0111] and [0076]).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Chen et al. to the system of Adachi as modified by Yoshifumi et al. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so to provide an effective and flexible way to dynamically generate web pages by translating data from one format and another format suitable for representation on a specified terminal. In addition, both the references (Adachi and Chen et al.) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, web access and web page retrieval in accordance with client environment (i.e., terminal type). This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.



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As to claim 2, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein when said communicating part receives the first request from the next work, said communicating part additionally provides a default value for at least one of the terminal type, language or profile, indicated in the common path information and a reference Web information identification as a relative path information for identifying said reference Web information generating part to the path for the Web information indicated in the first request” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0008], [0012]-[0015] and [0033], and Drawing 5), and

“said reference Web information generating part is executed by the reference Web information identification additionally provided by the communicating part and replaces the default value with the at least one specified terminal type, language or profile” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0014]-[0015] and Drawing 5, wherein URL inverter is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference Web information generating part”).

As to claim 3, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 2 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein said communicating part create the reference path by adding the default value for the common path information before the Web information identification for identifying the Web information in the path for the Web information indicated in the first request” (see Adachi, Drawing 5, line14, for *http://aaa.com/English/Index.html* which is a URL of the first request

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wherein *English* is the default language value and *Index.html* is a Web information identification).

As to claim 4, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“a Web information generating part being executed as the function by the second request, receiving the connection information including common path information, and generating a Web information” (see Yoshifumi et al., [0018] and [0019] wherein the redirection place URL created from the original URL of HTTP demand is equivalent to Applicant’s “second request”, URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “connection information” and the web page is generated by the pass of CGI (function); also see Chen et al., [0006] and [0008]).

“a display information generating part generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information included in a result received from the Web information generation part” (see Adachi, [0037] for outputting according to a user environment; see Yoshifumi et al., [0018] and [0019]; and see Chen et al., [0103] and [0076]).

As to claim 5, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 4 and are similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“an XML describing part describing the Web information generated by said Web information generating part and the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information in an extensible markup language” (see Chen et al., [0033] and [0035], and Adachi, [0012]-[0015]); and

“an HTML converting part generating the Web page by converting the Web information described in the extensible markup language into a hypertext markup language in accordance with a style sheet corresponding to the Web information based on at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information” (see Chen et al., [0035]-[0037] wherein XSL file is equivalent to Applicant’s “style sheet”, and see Adachi, [0012]-[0015]).

As to claim 6, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 4 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein a plurality of other Web information generating parts are executed as other functions by a third request, receiving the connection information including common path, and generating other Web information other than the Web information, said other Web information linked from the Web information by the relative path, in which each of said other functions is conducted as a process being independent of the common path information” (see Adachi, [0037] for applying a Web gateway program and Yoshifumi et al., [0015] and [0019] for associating CGI program with HTML document and the characteristics of relative link of documents at the same server; see Chen et al., [0008]),

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“wherein the communication part receives the third request for requesting the other web information specified by the relative path, and including the common path information to the connection information with is passed through the other functions” (see Adachi, [0037] for applying a Web gateway program and Yoshifumi et al., [0015] and [0019] for associating CGI program with HTML document and the characteristic of relative link of documents at the same server (related by a relative path)); and

“wherein when one of the other Web information generating part corresponding to the other Web information generates the other Web information in response to a third request for requesting the other Web information selected by a user at the terminal displaying the Web information, said display information generating part generates the Web page for displaying the other Web information suitable for the terminal at the terminal, based on the terminal type information set in the reference path” (see Adachi, Means, [0031]-[0034] wherein client or browser is equivalent to Applicant’s “terminal”, and conversion program is equivalent to Applicant’s “display information generating part”).

As to claim 9, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“an image forming part forming a image” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosed image must be formed from a image forming part as illustrated in Applicant’s claim language); and

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“an image formation controlling part controlling said image forming part” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of accessing the image of suitable amount of information according to the version of OS of the client implies the inclusion of an image formation controlling part as illustrated in Applicant’s claim language),

“wherein at least one of said Web information generating part and said other Web information generating part obtaining information concerning said image forming part from said image formation controlling part and generates the Web information based on the obtaining information” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023]).

As to claim 10, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 5 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page by additionally providing an image to the Web information or the other Web information generated by the Web information generating part or the other Web information generating part, based one the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information set based on the reference path in common” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023]-[0025]; see Yoshifumi et al., [0024]-[0025]; see Chen et al., [0116] and [0117]).

As to claim 11, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6 and is similarly rejected including the following:

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Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page displaying the Web information or the other Web information generated by said Web information generating part or said other Web information generating parts, in a font size suitable for the terminal, based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information set based on the reference path in common” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023]-[0025] and [0032] and Drawing 6).

As to claim 12, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 6 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein said display information generating part generates the Web page displaying the Web information or the other Web information generated by said Web information generating part or said other Web information generating parts, by number of letters suitable for the terminal, based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information set based on the reference path in common” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0025] wherein the disclosure of changing into URL of the page of the optimal amount of information is equivalent to Applicant’s claim language; see [0033] for the generating of Web page).

As to claim 14, Adachi teaches:

“An information processing method” (see Adachi, Abstract and Detailed Description [0011] and [0015]) comprising:

“specifying at least one of a terminal type, language or profile of a terminal connected through a network based on a first requesting Web information, said first request sent from the terminal through the network” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] and [0018] and Drawing 5, client is equivalent to Applicant’s “terminal”, and the URL acquisition demand from a client is equivalent to Applicant’s “first request sent from the terminal”);

“generating reference Web information that includes a reference path created by adding common path information indicating at least one of a terminal type information, language information, profile information showing at least one of the specified terminal type language or profile to a path indicated in the first request for accessing the Web information and that allows the terminal automatically accesses to the reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] and [0018], and URL information or URL of the conversion result generated by the URL converter is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference Web information”; see [0018], [0020], [0023]-[0025] and Drawing 5, wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference path”; see [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose that appropriate Web information is automatically accessed using the returned URL wherein returned URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference path”); and

“sending the reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the first request, and receiving a second request for requesting the Web information specified by the reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information is



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equivalent to Applicant's "the reference Web information", and URL acquisition demand from a client is equivalent to Applicant's "first request"; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language).

Adachi does not teach:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the common path information", and

"includes the common path information".

Yoshifumi et al. teaches:

"adding relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the common path information" (see [0018] and [0019] for the disclosure of redirecting to the pass of CGI with which a HTTP request corresponds wherein the information in the redirection place URL which redirecting to the pass of CGI as disclosed is equivalent to "relative path information" as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0015] for the disclosure of each HTML document has the CGI program suitably), and

"includes the common path information" (see [0019] for the example of URL and the disclosure of through the pass of CGI program with which a HTTP request corresponds a dynamic web page is generated according to a user's information (profile information) and a user's attribute (see [0008]) including user agent (terminal type information) and language).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Yoshifumi et al. to the system of Adachi. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so as suggested by Yoshifumi et al. (see Abstract), in order to

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provide an effective way to serve web information to different terminal types (see Yoshifumi et al., [0008] and [0016]) by allowing the web server to dynamically generate a web page according to the user agent (represents a terminal type), language and user profile (see Yoshifumi et al., [0019], [0022] and [0023]). In addition, both of the references (Adachi and Yoshifumi et al.) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, web access and web page retrieval in accordance with client environment (i.e., terminal type, language and user profile). This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.

However, Adachi and Yoshifumi et al. do not teach “the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML”.

On the other hand, Chen et al. teaches “the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML” (see Chen et al., [0035] and [0038] wherein each XSL file is a style sheet used to convert XML data, which is result of a process of the data format translator, into HTML; also see [0111] and [0076]).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Chen et al. to the system of Adachi as modified by Yoshifumi et al. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so to provide an effective and flexible way to dynamically generate web pages by translating data from one format and another format suitable for representation on a specified terminal. In addition, both the references (Adachi and Chen et al.) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, web access and web page retrieval in

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accordance with client environment (i.e., terminal type). This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.

As to claim 15, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 14 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“generating the Web information by executing the function in response to the second request, the receiving the connection information including common path information” (see Yoshifumi et al., [0018] and [0019] wherein the redirection place URL created from the original URL of HTTP demand is equivalent to Applicant’s “second request”, URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “connection information” and the web page is generated by the pass of CGI (function); see Chen et al., [0006]).

“generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the common path information indicating at least one of the terminal type information, language information or profile information included in a result received from the Web information generation part” (see Adachi, [0037] for outputting according to a user environment; see Yoshifumi et al., [0019] and [0029]).

As to claim 29, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 1 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

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“a profile reference Web information generating part specifying a profile requested by a profile change request to change the profile with respect to Web information display at the terminal, said profile change request sent from the terminal through the network, and generating profile reference Web information that includes a profile reference path created by setting profile information showing the specified profile to a path for accessing the Web information and that allows the terminal to automatically accesses to the profile reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0012]-[0015], [0024]-[0027], [0029]-[0032], and Drawing 5 and 6 wherein URL acquisition demand to change URL information according profile information (such as user's age, user name, an affiliation organization, etc) is equivalent to Applicant's “profile change request”, converted or changed URL information is equivalent to Applicant's “profile reference Web information”, returned URL is equivalent to Applicant's “profile reference path”);

“a communicating part sending the profile reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the profile change request, and receiving an auto-accessed request for requesting the Web information suitable for the profile by the profile reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information regarding user's profile (such as a user's age, a user's executive, a user name, etc) is equivalent to Applicant's “the profile reference Web information” and client is equivalent to Applicant's “terminal”, which indicates the inclusion of a communicating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's “profile reference path”, and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent

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to an auto-accessed request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the request as disclosed);

“an authenticating part authenticating the user of the terminal when the auto-accessed request is received and allowing to provide the Web information suitable for the profile indicated in the profile reference path based on an authentication result” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0027] wherein log-in is a way to authenticating the user of the terminal as illustrated in Applicant's claim language).

As to claim 30, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 29 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“a Web information generating part generating a Web information” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of the image for accessing in the Web indication the inclusion of a Web information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0033] for information accessible by URL); and

“a display information generating part generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the profile information obtained from the reference path indicated by the auto-accessed request” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program functions as a display information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0027] for the disclosure of individual humanity news based on a user's age, executive, and user ID).

As to claim 33, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 14 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi as modified teaches:

“specifying a profile requested by a profile change request to change the profile after the profile is request, with respect to Web information display at the terminal, said profile change request sent from the terminal through the network, and generating profile reference Web information that includes a profile reference path created by setting profile information showing the specified profile to a path for accessing the Web information and that allows the terminal to automatically accesses to the profile reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0012]-[0015], [0024]-[0027], [0029]-[0032], and Drawing 5 and 6 wherein URL acquisition demand to change URL information according profile information (such as user’s age, user name, an affiliation organization, etc)is equivalent to Applicant’s “profile change request”, converted or changed URL information is equivalent to Applicant’s “profile reference Web information”. returned URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “profile reference path”);

“sending the profile reference Web information to the terminal as a response with respect to the profile change request, and receiving an auto-accessed request for requesting the Web information suitable for the profile by the profile reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0015] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information regarding user’s profile (such as a user’s age, a user’s executive, a user name, etc) is equivalent to Applicant’s “the profile reference Web information” and client is equivalent to Applicant’s “terminal”; and see [0029]-[0032] wherein

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each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "profile reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to an auto-accessed request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language);

"authenticating the user of the terminal when the auto-accessed request is received and allowing to provide the Web information suitable for the profile indicated in the profile reference path based on an authentication result" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0027] wherein log-in is a way to authenticating the user as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see Yoshifumi et al., [0019]).

As to claim 34, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 33 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

"generating a Web information" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] wherein the disclosure of the image for accessing in the Web indication the inclusion of a Web information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0033] for information accessible by URL; also see Yoshifumi et al., [0019]); and

"generating a Web page by describing the Web information corresponding to the terminal in a display format for display the Web information at the terminal based on the profile information obtained from the reference path indicated by the auto-accessed request" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program functions as a display information generating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0027] for the disclosure of individual humanity news based on a user's age, executive, and user ID).



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9. Claims 7, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi (Japanese Publication No 2000-285052 published on 10/13/2000) in view of Yoshifumi et al. (Japanese Publication No 2001-273228 published on 10/5/2001) and Chen et al. (Publication No US 2003/0020746, effective filing date 1/31/2001) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Watson et al. (Publication No US 2004/0049574, effective filing date 9/24/2001).

As to claim 7, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 29 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. teach:

“wherein said reference Web information generating part generates the reference web information that includes the reference path to access the Web frame information created by adding the common path information indicating at least one of terminal type information, language information or profile information to a path for the Web frame information and that allows the terminal to automatically access to the reference path” (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] and [0018] wherein URL inverter or converter is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference Web information generating part”, and URL information or URL of the conversion result is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference Web information”; see [0020], [0023]-[0025] and Drawing 5, wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicant’s “reference path”; see [0023] and [0029]-[0032] which disclose that appropriate Web information

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is automatically accessed using the returned URL wherein returned URL is equivalent to

Applicant's "reference path"), and

"when said communicating part sends the reference Web information to the terminal as response to the first request and receives the second request requesting the Web frame information by the reference path from the terminal, said Web frame information generating part is executed" (see Adachi, Detailed Description, [0013]-[0014] discloses a means for returning the URL information after conversion to said client wherein the converted URL information is equivalent to Applicant's "the reference Web information", which indicates the inclusion of a communicating part as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; see [0029]-[0032] wherein each of retrieved URL is equivalent to Applicant's "reference path", and a mouse button click on any link of the result URL list is equivalent to second request as illustrated in Applicant's claim language, and a communicating part must be included to communicate and respond to the request as disclosed).

However, Adachi, Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al. do not teach:

"A Web frame information generating part setting relative paths for the Web information and the other Web information to display for each of a plurality of frames, and generating Web frame information defining the plurality of frames to divide the Web page",

On the other hand, Watson et al. teaches:

"a Web frame information generating part setting relative paths for the Web information and the other information to display for each of a plurality of frames, and generating Web frame information defining the plurality of frames to divide the Web page" (see [0073]-[0076] and Fig. 5A-C wherein "panes" is equivalent to Applicant's "frames" and layout for the web page as

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disclosed implies the inclusion of functions equivalent to Applicant's "Web frame information generating part").

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Watson et al. to the system of Adachi as modified by Yoshifumi et al. and Chen et al.. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so provide an effective feature to integrate and display data from different sources.

As to claim 8, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 7, and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al., Chen et al. and Watson et al. teach:

"wherein said display information generating part disable the Web frame information generating part based on the terminal type information obtained from the reference path indicated in the second request, and generate the Web page that allows the terminal to directly access the Web information by a relative path for the Web information requested by the first request" (see Watson et al., [0073] and [0077] disclose that the layout for a web page include multiple panes on a Web page("panes" is equivalent to Applicant's "frames") when displaying on a PC or TV screen or PDA, but same document is displayed on WAP telephone as including single pane decks, which implies the Web frame information generating part must be disabled based on the terminal type information, and single pane decks as disclosed allowed the terminal to directly access the Web information by a relative path as illustrated in Applicant's claim language; also see [0160]; also see Adachi, [0023] and [0033] wherein conversion program is equivalent to Applicant's "display information generating part").

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As to claim 13, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 7, and is similarly rejected including the following:

Adachi, Yoshifumi et al., Chen et al. and Watson et al. do not teach “said reference Web information generating part, said Web information generating part, said other Web information generating part, and Web frame information generating part are programs developed by C language”.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Adachi, Yoshifumi et al., Chen et al. and Watson et al. by implementing the system of Adachi, Yoshifumi et al., Chen et al. and Watson et al. as modified using C language because programs written in C language are easily adapted to new environments since C language is a dominant language in systems and microcomputer applications programming, and moreover using any effective language to implement a program is a decision of choice.

10. Claims 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Briggs (WIPO Publication No WO 01/42989 published on 6/14/2001) in view of Adachi (Japanese Publication No 2000-285052 published on 10/13/2000).

As to claim 35, Briggs teaches:

“An information processing apparatus” (see Briggs, Abstract), comprising:

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“a communication part receiving a request of a terminal connected through a network”  
(see Briggs, [page 4, lines 1-5]);

“an execution part being executed as process based on function identification information for executing a predetermined application indicated in the path by a function call without depending on terminal type information of the terminal indicated in the connection, and output execution result information including an execution result and the connection information” (see Briggs, [page 3, lines 25-28] and [page 4, lines 1-10] for disclosure of requesting same content but receiving differently formatted output content, and process including retrieving content (i.e., execution result) and identifying the device type (i.e., connection information); also see [page 7, lines 18-23]);

“a Web page generation part receiving the execution result information from the execution part, and generating a Web page corresponding to the terminal type information in accordance with a display format capable of displaying the execution result at the terminal” (see Briggs, [page 2, lines 1-10 and lines 20-25] and [page 7, lines 18-32]), wherein the Web page generation part further comprising:

“an XML description part describing the execution result generated by the execution part and the terminal type information in XML” (see Briggs, [page 7, lines 19-32]); and

“an HTML conversion part generating the Web page by converting the execution result described in XML to HTML, by using one style sheet for the terminal type information indicated in the execution result information from a plurality of style sheets for converting into HTML, for each of different terminal type information” (see Briggs, [page 7, lines 27-32] and [page 2, lines 1-10 and 20-25]).

However, Briggs does not teach:

“communication part setting a path indicated in the request to connection information concerning a connection with the terminal”.

On the other hand, Adachi teaches:

“a communication part setting a path indicated in the request to connection information concerning a connection with the terminal” (see Adachi, Detail Description, [0014] for setting a path (i.e., changing the retrieved URL)).

It would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Adachi to the system of Briggs. Skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so to provide an effective way to redirect URL in a web server to serve web information to different terminal types. In addition, both of the references (Briggs and Adachi) teach features that are directed to analogous art and they are directed to the same field of endeavor, such as, web access and web page retrieval in accordance with client environment (i.e., terminal type). This close relation between both of the references highly suggests an expectation of success.

As to claim 36, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 35 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Briggs and Adachi teach:

“handler part receiving the connection information from the communication part and calling the execution part by suing a respective function name by referring to a list in which the different function identification information correspond to function names” (see Briggs, [page 4,

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lines 1-10] wherein each application must include a set of functions, each associated with a function name and executed by a function call, for instance, a function to retrieve the request content can be considered as equivalent to Applicant's "execution part").

As to claim 37, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 36 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Briggs and Adachi teach:

"a terminal type setting part being executed by the function call, specifying terminal type information of the terminal from the connection information and setting the specific terminal type information at the terminal type location in the path" (see Briggs, [page 4, line 3-5] and [page 7, lines 1-17]; and see Adachi, Detail Description, [0014] for setting a path (i.e., changing the retrieved URL)).

"wherein:..." (Features claimed in this "wherein" clause are considered as "intended uses" which do not have any patentable weight since they do not limit the structure of claimed invention directed to an apparatus. As a result, they do not have to be demonstrated in the prior art).

As to claim 38, this claim is rejected based on arguments given above for rejected claim 37 and is similarly rejected including the following:

Briggs and Adachi teach:

"wherein the communication part creates the special path structure by adding the default value prior to the function identification information" (Feature claimed in this "wherein" clause



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is considered as "intended uses" which do not have any patentable weight since they do not limit the structure of claimed invention directed to an apparatus. As a result, they do not have to be demonstrated in the prior art).


*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuong-Thao Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-2735. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM (Mon - Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Phuong-Thao Cao  
Art Unit 2164  
July 17, 2007

  
**SAM RIMELL**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**